

## OPEN SHOP FIGHTS GRIP NEW ENGLAND

Employers Agree That the Present Time Is Best to Break Hold of Unions.

## MANY STRIKES RESULT

Organized Labor Standing Together Under Adverse Conditions, Leaders Say.

## TATTS' ADVICE IGNORED

New Haven Chamber of Commerce Adopts Code Favoring Entire Freedom of Contract.

Special Dispatch to This New York Herald.

New Haven, June 5.—Almost any industrial center in New England where the employers are drawn up in battle array for the open shop principle can be regarded as typical of them all.

Save for purely local reasons, chiefly political, the employers as a whole agree that they have launched their crusade for the open shop at a proper time. Briefly, there are about five capable men for every available job. Contracts and orders are coming in very slowly. There is plenty of time for everybody to prepare for the future. So say the employers.

But, to the contrary, the union officials point to the great number of strikes in progress, saying:

"If you can't force men to abandon their union affiliations in dull times, what chance will you have when the boom returns and when labor will be in great demand? What will become of your employers' solidarity then?"

In half a hundred New England towns there is a fight of this sort. Here in New Haven the Chamber of Commerce and the Open Shop Council have combined the ideals of the latter with the objectives of the former. The Chamber of Commerce seeks to increase the commercial weight of the town. It seeks harmony between the employer and the employee. But on May 25 it adopted a report compiled after a year of observation by its own committee on industrial relations, and Patrick P. O'Meara, president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, announced that the two delegates from the New Haven Trades Council who sat in the deliberations of the Chamber of Commerce would sit there no more.

## Tatts' Warning Unheeded.

Furthermore, Mr. O'Meara let it be known that the resignation from the chamber of the two labor delegates meant that the last link of official connection between capital and labor had been dissolved. The situation in Springfield, Fall River, Providence, Hartford, Waterbury and Manchester is so similar that a review of each one would be wearisome repetition.

In New Haven the Chamber of Commerce and the Open Shop Council, after differences of opinion that by no means were settled by the adoption of the industrial relations report, decided that they could afford to ignore the opinions of William Howard Taft.

Taft was too busy over in Yale classrooms to participate in the compiling of the report. But subcommittees were dispatched to get his opinion. He let it be known that he did not favor the destruction of the labor union, and later published his warning against precipitate war upon something that, obliterated, might be supplanted by something worse. The Committee on Industrial Relations declared that it was no time to temporize, and Prof. Taft's voice is not to be discerned in the code of principles enunciated by the Chamber of Commerce.

J. F. Ferguson, secretary of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, declares

that the code was not issued as an ultimatum. He adds, however, that it represents the sentiment of 75 per cent. of the employers of the town and that this 75 per cent. represents about 90 per cent. of the capital invested in local industries.

## Stand for Freedom of Contract.

"Entire freedom of contract should exist between the employer and the employee without interference by any outside interest not a primary party to the contract," says the New Haven code.

"We believe that the prescribed hours of work should be governed by the nature of the work," it continues. "We believe that overtime work should be discouraged so far as possible. The public's right to uninterrupted service is a consideration of more importance than the average question in dispute between those engaged in giving that service."

And then the typical stand of the open shop advocate:

"We believe that negotiations should be limited to negotiations between the employer and the proper representatives of members of his own organization."

Several employers of labor in New Haven, declaring that they forbore the use of their name because of the "present critical and badly balanced situation," declared that they are not hopeful of destroying the labor union. "Father," said one of them, "we long to reach a stage where we can hire men who are men we need and to whom we can pay wages commensurate with their individual capacities to earn. Do not be deluded into thinking that there are thousands of men within unions, here and elsewhere, who are members of their unions simply because they cannot get work unless they have their cards. The majority of such men could earn more than the maximum set by the labor union. They want to earn what they can and we want to pay them what they earn."

Up in Danbury there is no general movement on the part of the open shop. The industry (where the open shop applies) is signing up again generally speaking with the unions. The majority of their employees are union men, but there is no discrimination against the outsider. An exception to this is noted in the Hill and Loyer factory. There hatmakers announced a change from the closed to the open shop. The union men quit. Non-union men took their places. The hat factories of Frank H. Lee & Co., Lachlan & Co. declared open shop in 1917 and are continuing on that basis.

## Situation in Fall River.

In Fall River the building trades are involved in strikes that will have important bearing upon the outcome of the open shop crusade there. In Springfield the open shop has gained more than a mere foothold. Five years ago the employers united and to-day the principle obtains in such large concerns as the National Equipment Company, Gillette & Barker, the Moore Drop Forge Company, the Bosch Machine and Tool Company and the Package Machinery Company.

The situation in the Moore Drop Forge Company is worthy of special mention. A year ago this concern announced the open shop. A strike resulted. There was considerable litigation regarding the matter. The open shop was abandoned. The company now is applying to the courts for a "certificate of normalcy" stating that no strike exists at the plant. The unions have not made much of an impression upon New Britain. The open shop obtains there generally. "A few years ago the machinists made a test of it by striking. They returned to work after a few weeks with no change in conditions. The open shop is not a problem in New Britain."

And all the talk of the labor leaders may be summed up in the few words of Mr. O'Meara:

"All the industrial creeds and all the anti-union alliances will fail to have the slightest impression upon the labor union," he said. "The conditions will remain the same. Until some one comes forth with a plan so comprehensive and just that it will take care of and satisfy both capital and labor in all phases of every opposed contention, we shall have combinations of workers and combinations of employers each contending that its cause is just."

## TUFTS WAR DEAD HONORED.

Tablet Unveiled at College for Twenty-one Men.

Memphis, June 5.—A bronze memorial tablet, dedicated to the twenty-one men who were killed in the world war, was unveiled to-day in Goddard Chapel.

The tablet, bearing the seals of the United States and the United Kingdom, was inscribed with the names of the twenty-one men, was presented to the college by President John A. Cousens on behalf of the trustees.

## STATE OF NEW YORK 5 Per Cent Serial Gold Bonds

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION  
AMOUNTING TO  
**\$41,800,000.00**  
Will be sold Thursday, June 9, 1921,  
at 12 o'clock noon  
(Standard Time)

At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.  
These bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds.

Bonds will be issued in coupon form in denominations of \$1,000.00 and \$500.00 as follows:  
\$20,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways to be dated March 1, 1921, and to mature \$400,000.00 annually on March 1, in each of the years from 1922 to 1971, both inclusive.

\$5,000,000.00 for the Acquisition of Lands for the State Forest Preserves to be dated March 1, 1921, and to mature \$100,000.00 annually on March 1, in each of the years from 1922 to 1971, both inclusive.

\$6,800,000.00 for the Construction of Barge Canal Terminals, to be dated January 1, 1921, and to mature \$136,000.00 annually on January 1, in each of the years from 1922 to 1971, both inclusive.

\$10,000,000.00 for the Payment of World War Bonus to be dated March 1, 1921, and to mature \$400,000.00 annually on March 1, in each of the years from 1922 to 1946, both inclusive.

As the bonds to be issued for the Improvement of Highways, the Construction of Barge Canal Terminals and the Acquisition of Lands for the State Forest Preserves are payable in 50 equal annual installments, all bids will be required in multiples of \$50,000.00, which sum will be deemed to include an equal face amount of bonds of each maturity.

As the bonds to be issued for World War Bonus are payable in 25 equal annual installments, all bids will be required in multiples of \$25,000.00, which sum will be deemed to include an equal face amount of bonds of each maturity.

No bid will be accepted for separate maturities, therefore bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposals the specific issue (except that Highway, Barge Canal Terminals and State Forest Preserve bonds will be deemed to be one issue for the purpose of allotment as hereinafter provided) of bonds and the amount and price for each \$100.00 bid for. No bid will be deemed to include an equal face amount of bonds of each maturity based upon the multiples specified above for each separate issue.

As the bonds enumerated above for the Improvement of Highways, the Construction of Barge Canal Terminals and the Acquisition of Lands for the State Forest Preserve mature in from one to fifty years, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder bonds of any one of these issues, notwithstanding the specific issue designated in the bid.

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds, nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for bonds" and enclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y."

All bids will be in due and correct interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interest of the State.

Circulars descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding State bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

JAMES A. WENDELL, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.  
Albany, N. Y., May 16, 1921.

## The Beginning of a Beautiful Friendship



## \$50,000,000 ASKED FOR CATTLE MEN

Federal Reserve Board Recommends Loans to Meet Emergency Among Raisers.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Legislation authorizing Secretary Mellon to make available to the War Finance Corporation \$50,000,000 to be lent to cattle raisers was recommended to Congress by the Federal Reserve Board in a formal statement issued to-night by Gov. Harding.

The recommendation was made by Gov. Harding explained, with the concurrence of the Secretary, to meet "the peculiar emergency existing in the live-stock industry."

The board's proposal was announced by the Governor before leaving for a two weeks' tour of the cattle producing sections of the country. He will stop at Des Moines, Iowa; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Albuquerque, N. M.; El Paso, San Antonio, San Diego, and Dallas, Texas.

Gov. Harding has just completed a similar tour of the agricultural sections of the West. "The board feels," the Governor said, "that the financial emergency which menaced the country during 1920 has definitely passed. However, he added, additional credit facilities are urgently needed by producers of some highly essential products, particularly in the stock raising industry."

Amendment to the reserve act making one and two year cattle paper eligible for discount, instead of the existing limit of six months, as a means of providing the longer term credit required by the live stock industry, is being considered by the board, the Governor declared. Such loans, he asserted, could be made through reserve banks as fiscal agents of the War Finance Corporation rather than as banks of discount. He suggested that the time for making these advances to stock men be limited to three years from the date of passage of the enabling legislation, "with a view to having the funds thus advanced ultimately returned to the Treasury."

"This legislation, in the board's opinion," he continued, "will meet the present emergency and should give ample time for the development of permanent plans for the financing of the live stock industry. It should not be construed as a bill to the credit of this industry and serve to demonstrate the value, to those desiring short time investments, of cattle paper running longer than six months."

Discussing the general credit situation, Gov. Harding maintained there was no ground for apprehension regarding the live stock industry, in view of the requirements of both agriculture and industry.

"It is the opinion of the Federal Reserve board," he said, "that the country is approaching a crop season with underlying conditions far sounder than in previous years."

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL SALES CO.  
The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company have this day decided to issue \$50,000.00 of stock, payable July 1, 1921, to those stockholders of the Company who are holders of full shares of stock, registered in the Company's books at the close of business June 1, 1921. Checks will be mailed.

W. J. BURTON, Secretary and Treasurer.  
THE DELAWARE & HUDSON COMPANY.  
A quarterly dividend of 25¢ on the capital stock of this Company will be paid at three o'clock in the afternoon, on June 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 1, 1921. The stock transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY.  
3 Rector Street.  
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1 1/2%) has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1921. The stock transfer books of the company will not be closed.

WILLIAM H. BARNARD, Treasurer.  
UNIVERSAL LEAF TOBACCO COMPANY.  
The regular quarterly dividend of 25¢ on the Preferred Stock of Universal Leaf Tobacco Company will be paid at three o'clock in the afternoon, on June 15th, 1921, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business June 1st, 1921.

D. C. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

## HIGH WAGES BLAMED FOR PRICE OF COAL

W. H. Williams Says Scale Has Not Kept Pace With Fall of Food Costs.

Lower coal prices can come only when there is a readjustment of wages paid in the coal industry, according to an argument set forth by W. H. Williams, vice-president of the Hudson Coal Company, in a communication to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

"According to the Monthly Labor Review for March, 1921, published by the United States Department of Labor," said Mr. Williams, "the price of stove and chestnut coal at retail to consumers has advanced 100 per cent. since 1914, and 104 per cent. respectively, more than in the pre-war period. Thus the relative prices of coal, compared with the pre-war period, are slightly less than would have been indicated by the increased food costs of last summer which were the determining factors in fixing the elemental items entering into the cost of the coal."

"Since last summer the price of food-stuffs has declined so that in January, 1921, they were only 72 per cent. more than in the pre-war period, and many consumers of coal cannot understand why there has not been a reduction in anthracite corresponding with the reductions in the prices of food. The answer is that the great portion of the coal made public today is produced by wages determined by the food cost of last summer, and it is only when the readjustment process in wages comes into effect that the coal industry will be able to meet the requirements of the public."

WAR RISK BUREAU WORK  
IS ALMOST UP TO DATE

WASHINGTON, June 5.—C. R. Forbes, director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, in a report to President Harding, made public to-day, pledged that the bureau would be functioning on a current basis in essential operations within forty days.

In a review of the progress made in what was described as a "complete reorganization of the bureau" since assuming authority, Director Forbes gave as an example of speeding the taking of 10,000 compensation claims from the pending column within the last thirty days.

In addition the war risk head outlined the efforts made to effect the immediate hospitalization of all former service men requiring emergency hospital treatment.

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## DARMSTADTER BANK PROFITS SHOW GAIN

First of Four Big Berlin Institutions to Report Is in Good Condition.

Special Cable to The New York Herald.  
Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau.  
Berlin, June 5.

A net profit of 58,504 marks was earned by the Darmstadter Bank, the first of four Berlin banks to publish an annual statement. The year before the net profit had been 20,876 marks and instead of eight per cent. dividend ten per cent. was declared, and an additional five per cent. bonus.

The deposits increased from 900,000,000 marks to 1,200,000,000, but while the realizable assets increased from 3,140,000,000 to 4,270,000,000, current obligations increased from 4,000,000,000 to 6,000,000,000. The bank holds 3,000,000 marks in treasury warrants and notes of the national and state governments. Thirty millions have been laid in reserve or ten times as much as last year.

The weekly statement of the Reichsbank shows an increase of 2,114,000,000 marks in paper money, and an increase of 7,490,000,000 in notes and discounted treasury warrants. This brings the total paper money circulation to 11,438,000,000 marks and notes and treasury warrants have reduced the item of loans and obligations 2,639,000,000 marks to 23,458,000,000 marks.

GRAIN STORAGE PLAN  
TO AID FARMERS URGED

Hoover and Wallace Call Conference for June 13.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Secretary Hoover and Wallace called representatives of farm organizations, grain elevators and dealers, insurance companies and other associations interested to attend a conference here June 13 to consider a plan for improving grain storage methods, the Commerce Department announced to-night.

It is proposed to provide a method which farmers could get unlimited storage facilities for grain and receive warehouse certificates that could be used as an order for the delivery of the grain.

Such a plan if made practicable would greatly increase the farmer's borrowing power and relieve him of the pressure of selling his grain except at his option.

CREDIT MEN'S CONVENTION.

Delegates representing the 130 affiliated branches of the National Association of Credit Men will meet June 14 in San Francisco for their twenty-sixth annual convention. A programme lasting three days has been prepared. Special attention will be given to the effects of industrial depression upon the granting of credit.

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## Business Troubles

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following petitions in bankruptcy were filed Saturday in the United States District Court:

NATIONAL SHOE SALES COMPANY (Involuntary), 108 Duane street, in behalf of Joseph Singer, 44 West 42nd street, who places his liabilities at \$60,000, all unsecured claims.

Hines are attorneys for the bankrupt.

WILLIAM COHEN (Involuntary), doing business as Harold Cohen, books and shoes, 210 New Main street and 254 Amsterdam street, both in New York, in behalf of three creditors. The petitioning creditors and amounts claimed are: J. E. Bates & Co., \$700; Stella Shoe Company, \$411; Milton J. Meyer & Co., \$280. Remington & McKee are attorneys for the petitioners.

GEORGE CRISTAL (Involuntary), manufacturer of shirts, 99 Fifth avenue, in behalf of three creditors. The petitioning creditors and amounts claimed are: D. Kaye, \$500; R. Friedman, \$1,000; S. Cohen, \$1,000. Archibald Palmer is attorney for the petitioners.

## SCHEDULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following schedules in bankruptcy were filed Saturday in the United States District Court:

GEORGE CRISTAL, Jeweler, 81 Nassau street, show liabilities of \$181,831 and assets of \$106,087, of which \$47,000 is stock of \$1,000 each in the stock of the company. \$4,814 due on open accounts. Abraham Vogel is attorney for the bankrupt.

RECEIVERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following receivers in bankruptcy were appointed yesterday in the United States District Court:

UNITED TRUCKING COMPANY, trucking, 136 Beekman street, Randolph Harris temporary receiver, with a bond of \$200.

SAMUEL S. SOLOMON, 157 Beach Ninety-first street, Queens, who filed a voluntary petition May 27 in the eastern district of New York. The bankrupt conducted a business of manufacturing shoes at 115 Fourth avenue, Manhattan. Max Herzfeld was appointed receiver in the eastern district. The assets in this district are estimated at \$250. The bond was fixed at \$200.

ASSIGNMENT.

JACOB LEVINE, dealer in leather goods, 245 Broadway, assigned yesterday for the benefit of creditors assigned yesterday for the benefit of creditors to Jacob Weinberger.

JUDGMENTS FILED.

The following judgments were filed Saturday in the United States District Court:

ARTHUR, Walter P.—Johnston Export Corp., \$74.01.

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